NINETY-EIGHT EVENTS 0F

Brief Summary of the Year's Contribution to History.

BRILLIANT EPOCHS, NATIONAL AND LOCAL

Triumphs of War and Peace-Disasters on Land and Sea-Names of Eminent Men on the Venr's Death Roll.

The events of the year just closed that tower Shasta-like above the common run mark historic epochs in our local as well as national life. The war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba, lasting 114 days, sent the currents of national life into unlooked-for channels, enlarged the boundaries of the United States, gave us territory in distant seas and lifted the nation high among the ruling powers of the world. Just as the war and its results overshadowed all other national events, so did the Transmiseissippi Exposition affect minor local affairs, Although its birth was obscured by the clouds of war, it grew in public favor with the passing days, scattered the clouds in July and rode into the clear sunshine of success in August. For the last ten weeks it shone resplendant on the western landscape, awing croakers into silence, seen and admired by hundreds of thousands, and invigorating the currents of trade by its lessons and example. That the beneficial influence was immediate and permanent does not admit of doubt. It demonstrated what may be accomplished by a union of brains and money, backed with energy and unconquer-

Events of the War.

The chief events of the war may be summarized briefly as follows: February 15-Battleship Maine blown up

in Havana harbor. March 9-Fifty million dollars appropriated by congress for the national defense. March 29-Resolutions declaring war on Spain introduced in both houses of congress. April 20-Resolution of congress declaring war approved by the president.

April 23-Call for 125,000 volunteers issued. May 1-Commodore Dewey's fleet destroys Spanish fleet in Manila bay.

July 1 and 2—Capture of El Caney and

San Juan heights, Santiago, by American July 3-Destruction of Cervera's fleet at

Santiago harbor entrance. July 14-City of Santiago surrendered.

July 25-General Miles' expedition lands in Porto Rico. August 12-Peace protocol signed in

Washington. August 13-City of Manila surrendered to the American army and navy. October 1-First meeting of the peace

commissioners at Paris. December 12-Treaty of Peace signed by commissioners.

Opening Guns.

The opening engagements of the war need not be dwelt upon. They were merely a little target practice for our men. The first great action took place on May 1, when at home the American people were as much taken up with the disturbing circumstances with moving day as with the events of the war. On this glorious 1st of May Admiral Dewey was making history by entering the harbor of Manila in the teeth of Spanish guns and calmly hammering full while attempting to rescue the imperilect of holes the boasted ships that flew the yellow and red ensign of Spain. Shall we ever forget how we waited for the news when we knew that Dewey had started on | twenty-two men on board had been drowned. his voyage of vengeance; how we fretted |at the lack of tidings; the false rumors and Maria Rickmers discovered the derelict with surmising that preceded the receipt of the glorious message that told of a victory that tain, half starved to death, hoping against had never been equaled for quickness and hope that they would be rescued, and succompleteness

An event that caused a great deal of sadness in America was the death of Ensign Bagley and four of his men during the attack of the Wilmington upon the Spanish shore batteries. This occurred on May 11, and was the first fatal encounter of the war so far as the American forces were con-

Cruise of the Oregon.

Another episode that attracted universal attention at this time was the memorable trip of the Oregon around the Horn. It was known that Admiral Cervera's ill-fated fleet had come across the waters, and our battleship, it was feared, would fall a victim to the greatly superior force. One is inclined a survivor living to tell the tale. During to wish now that the thing we then feared had come to pass. The extraordinary sight might have been seen of an American battleship putting to flight or sinking an entire Spanish fleet. The suspense was ended by Admiral Cervera entering the harbor of Santiago on May 19.

The bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico and Santiago wasted much powder and shot, but did little good and need not dwelt upon. The next event that stands out gloriously in the chronicle of the war is the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor by Hobson. This brave lives were lost, twenty-seven did not accomplish the designed end of corking Cervera up in the Santiago bottle. at evoked more enthusiastic applause than perhaps any single act of daring in the en-

The military epoch of the war begins with the landing on June 22 of Major General Shafter and his army of invasion. The following day the army was on its victorious way to Santiago. July 1 found our troops in possession of the Spanish works, and the bloody fight for San Juan followed. July 3 will ever be a memorable day in the history of this war. Cervera thought to turn our Fourth of July celebration of 1898 into a day of sorrow, but it proved to be a sorrowful day for Cervera instead. It took but three hours to destroy the entire Spanish fleet, and with it Spain's sole surviving hope of success. Our troops were in Santiago on July 17,

having made a record for quick campaigning. General Miles then led an expedition on a little picnic excursion into Porto Rico, where the fame of the Americans as fighters had been so well advertised that, much to the disappointment of the veteran general and his splendid little army, there was no fighting to be done.

The end came when Manila fell on August 15. Our loss in the entire war, army and pavy, was 1,668 men killed and wounded.

Local War Events. Local dates with a war coloring are: April 15-General Coppinger and staff and roops at Fort Crook ordered to Mobile. April 27-State troops assembled at Lin-

coln; departure of Omaha Guards and Thurston Rifles. May 16-First Nebraska departs for the

May 19-Second Nebraska starts Chickamauga July 13.-Third Nebraska mustered in

Fort Omaha. July 16-Third Nebraska given a farewell reception at the exposition July 18-Third Nebraska starts for Jack-

sonville, Fla. August 22-Second Nebraska ordered from Chickamauga to Fort Omaha. September 3-Second Nebraska arrives

Fort Omaha. September 20-Twenty-second infantry arrives at Fort Crook. October 12-15-National Peace Jubilee ransmississippi Exposition, attended

President McKinley. Record of Disasters at Sea Disasters on land and sea wrought by

angry elements or by accident form a mel-

ancholy chapter of the year's history. On Senator Morrill of Vermont; A. Oakey Hall, EDUCATION WHETHER OR NO loss of life. The first disaster of moment occurred January 31, when the British packet Channel Queen was wrecked in a storm off the Guernsey coast and nineteen fifty-five from the steamer Veendam, which had struck a submerged rock. On the 16th the French line steamer Flachet wrecked on the rockbound coast of Teneriffe of the Canary islands, and so flerce was the raging storm that thirty-eight of the crew and forty of the passengers were lost. On February 21 a severe hurricane at New Caledonia destroyed a French gunboat, and on the 22d of the same month the bark Almy. for Glasgow, was wrecked. On the following day forty-eight men of the Newfoundland scaling steamer Greenland perished in the

Alaska. While steaming through a dense for sixty miles off Sable Island, July 4, the French | Episcopal church, which led to the north and line steamer La Bourgogne, from New York south divisions; Rev. John Hall, pastor of to Havre, collided with the British ship the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New Cromartyshire. La Bourgogne was making York City; Dr. Albert S. Hunt, secretary of about eighteen or twenty miles an hour. while the British ship was making five with sails set. The shock was terrific, and in ten Bye-and-Bye;" Rev. W. C. Cattell, Philaminutes the superb liner, with the greater delphia, ex-president of Lafayette college; portion of her crew and pasengers, settled and eank. The Cromartyshire, while almost of the diocese of Baltimore; Rev. M. J. in a sinking condition herself, at once proceeded to rescue as many of the unfortunates as possible, but only succeeded in rescuing 165 of the 725 persons on board, the balance, 560, perishing as the ship plunged downward to her ocean grave. Nearly all of the cabin passengers perished, the majority of the survivors being steerage passengers and sailors.

In Asiatic waters on June 28 a Chinese war vessel was wrecked at Port Arthur and 130 of her crew drowned, and at same time the Chinese junks and fishing crafts suffered severely.

The summer months passed without further serious loss at sea. On September 11 a hurricane in the British West Indies destroyed a vast amount of shipping. Many lives were lost, but the number is unknown. On the 27th of the same month severe storm wrecked the Leopard off the coast of Labrador and thirty persons perished. On October 14 the Atlantic Transport company's steamer, Mohican, formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson and Furness-Layland line, leaving London for New Yor on the 13th with fifty passengers and a crew of 150, went ashore off the Lizard between Manacles and the lowlands and 116 of the 161 persons on board were lost, as it was next to impossible to rescue anybody with the heavy sea running. On October 36 sixty Japanese were drowned as a result of a collision between two steamers.

A storm swept the Atlantic coast of November 1, and as a result the newlyraised Maria Teresa, which was proceeding to Newport News, had to be abandoned, the crew believing her to be in a sinking condition. The vessel did not sink, however but stranded on Cat island, where it rapidly

went to pieces. On November 15 the British steamship Londonian sailed from Boston for London with a large general cargo and 650 head of cattle on deck. On November 23 in a violent gale the ship shifted the greater part of her cargo and almost capsized. For two days the men were in danger of drowning, and then the Vedamore hove in sight and rescued forty-five of the crew by three days of hard work, during which time several men of the Vedamore were nearly drowned from the huge waves breaking two of the lifeboats sailors. On the third night the ships parted company and the Vedamore believed the Londonian had swamped and the captain and A week later, however, the steamship eight additional survivors, including the capled in saving them but a few moments before the doomed ship sank. It seems another boatload had tried to get to the Vedamore, and all but seven were dashed to pieces or drowned by their boat being crushed like an eggshell against the side of the Londonian.

The most destructive of the year's storm was that which swept the New England coast November 26-27, in which the Portland went down and 160 lives were lost. The Portland was a side-wheel steamer plying between Boston and Portland, Me., and who this storm arose it had just commenced its trip, was blown 100 miles out of its course and finally wrecked off Cape Cod without this storm the steamer Ohio went ashore of the Spectacles, and was subsequently floated by the combined efforts of five tugs. White Wings of Gloucester, Mass., a fishing schooner, was lost. In all fifty-six vessels were totally wrecked by the storm and forty-

nine driven ashore. Disasters on Land.

Old Boreas started the bail of destruction early in the year. The first hit was made at Fort Smith, Ark., January 12, and forty lives snuffed out by a tornado. During fire at Pittsburg, Pa., February 9, seven deed was done on June 3, and although it jured and property valued at \$1,500,000 de stroyed. On April 3 the levee at Shawnee town, Ill., broke and the inrushing flood drowned 100 persons in the city and vicinity Five days later a snowslide in Chilkoot pass Alaska, buried sixty-five persons, among whom was Curtiss Turner of Omaha. A wind storm at Gary, S. D., August 15, caused the loss of ten lives. On the 21st fourteen per sons were killed and thirty injured by a collision of trains at Sharon, Mass. Forty lives were lost by the fall of three spans of bridge being constructed over the St. Lawrence near Hogansbury, N. Y., September 6. On the 11th an explosion of gasoline in a Philadelphia store killed four persons and injured twelve. The crisis in the coal miners' strike at Virden, Ill., was reached October 12, resulting in the killing of twelve persons. The race riots at Wilmington and Greenfield, N. C., November 9-10 caused the death of at least fifteen negroes and two whites. The two severest storms of the year occurred on October 2 and November 27-the first on the South Atlantic coast, the second on the New England coast. In both cases most of the destruction was among shipping and crews. While considerable damage was done property on land, no lives were reported lost.

Necrology of the Year. The death roll of the year numbers many persons prominent in all spheres of activity and usefulness, who left their impress on human affairs. Towering above all are the when acute dropey carried him into a grave names of the giant oaks of Great Britain in St. Mary's cemetery. and Germany, William E. Gladstone, the great commoner of the century, and Prince Bismarck, the founder of United Germany. Omaha and had been connected for thirty Other names of men of less prominence in years with one or another of the local public affairs are: Benjamin Butterworth papers. of Ohio, ex-congressman and commissioner of patents; Charles Pelham Villiers, father of the House of Commons and member of that body for sixty-three years; ex-Governor Ormsby was connected with the police force Thomas A. Osborne of Kansas; President Barrios of Guatemala, assassinated; Blanche K. Bruce, ex-senator from Mississippi and He was dropped in the recent reorganization register of the United States treasury; ex-Governor Robert M. McLane of Maryland; ex-President Joaquin Crespo of Venezuela; Lord Edward Playfair, chemist and political economist; Samuel Plimsoll of Liverpoo the "sailors' friend;" Dr. Cornelius Herzo of Paris, prominent in the Panama canal scandal; Dr. William Pepper, dean of the University of Pennsylvania; Captain Edward Murphy, noted Cuban fillibuster; Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan; Thomas Francis Bayard of Maryland, exsenator, ex-secretary of state and ex-minister to Great Britain; David A. Wells of Massachusetts, noted political economist;

General Garcia, the Cuban revolutionist;

of Sutro tunnel fame, and John W. Keely,

the Philadelphia motor man. Among the theatrical stars passed from the stage are Thomas W. Keene, C. W. lives lost. On February 7 the liner St. Couldock, Margaret Mather, Fanny Daven-Louis rescued 127 passengers and a crew of | port, William J. Scanlon and Harry Mere-

Journalism lost Moses P. Handy, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald and American commissioner to the Paris exposition; William M. Singerly, Philadelphia Record: Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad, editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia; Thomas N. Rooker, Horace Greeley's foreman of the Tribune. The realm of music lost Signor Nicolini Conrad Behrens, Anton Seidl, Eduard Remenyi and Diego de Vivo.

In the death of pulpit notables are Rev Dr. Samuel A. Muchmore, Philadelphia, ice floes while searching for seals in moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly 1894; Rev. Elmer Yocum, last survivor of the conference of the Methodist the American Bible society; Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, author of the hymn, "The Swee Mgr. Edward McColgan, vicar general Cramer, Carlisle, Pa., professor of philosophy in Dickson college; Dr. Caroline M. Dodson, Boston, founder of the Baptist

The roster of naval dead numbers: Rear Admiral Braine, retired: Commander Horace Elmer, first commander of the Mosquito fleet in the late war; Captain Charles V. Gridley ommander of the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila bay: Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, retired, designer of Ammen's ram; Lieutenant Blandon, deck officer of the Maine on the night of the explosion, Rear Admiral Kirkland, commander of Mare Isand nevy yard.

The death roll of civil war leaders has only two prominent names-General W. S. Rosecrans and General Andrew T. Mc-Reynolds.

In the ranks of literature death numbers Rev. Charles L. Dodgson, London, pen name Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland;" Edward Bellamy, author of "Lookng Backward."

Among the noted women who have passed away are: Miss Frances E. Willard, temperance leader; Delia Tudor Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, Dr. Mary E Tellottson, New Jersey, dress reformer Winnie Davis, "Daughter of the Confederacy.'

Among the deaths of the year that of Mrs. John M. Thurston probably occasioned the most general and sincere sorrow. Aside from her local popularity and the political prominence of her husband the circumstances under which she passed away were of a nature to appeal most effectually to the sympathies of the entire country. Mrs. Thurston died March 14 in Cienfuegos harbar while she, with Senator Thurston and party, was on a trip to discover the real condition of the reconcentrados and assist to mitigate their suffering. The remains were brought to their Omaha home for budial and were subsequently interred in Prospect Hill cemetery.

The same month chronicled the end of Dr. W. O. Rodgers, a well known Omaha physician and a prominent official of a number of fraternal and benevolent societies. Dr. Rodgers died March 10 of brain disease and was buried at Forest Lawn by the Masonic order. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, sovereign physician of the Woodmen of the World, a Knight of Pythias and a member of various other organizations.

John A. MacMurphy, a ploneer Nebraskan and journalist, was also among those who passed away early in the year. He died at his residence in Omaha March 16, aged 59 years, and was buried at his former home at Plattsmouth. He had founded a number the original proprietor of the first live stock journal published at South Omaha.

Two other physicians who were prominent in professional and social circles are atso numbered among the dead of 1898. Dr. P. M. Chadwick died June 11 of heart disease aged 46 years, and was buried at his old home at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Dr. C. D. Sprague died April 7 of Bright's disease and

was interred at Prospect Hill. Emma F. McClintock, one of the oldest and best known teachers in the Omaha schools, died in February and her remains were taken to Topeka, Kan. In the same month Mrs. Catherine

Kitchen, mother of J. B. Kitchen, passed away at the advanced age of 92 years. Her death was due to old age. Mike Drummy, well known as one of the

old-timers of the Omaha police force, died September 30 of nephritis and was interred in Holy Sepulcher cemetery. The death of Charles F. Beindorff, which occurred October 9, removed one of the best known young business men of the city. Mr. Beindorff was the architect of the city hall and other prominent buildings and an influential factor in local politics. During the summer he was the proprietor of the German Village at the exposition and he was taken sick at that resort with gastric

hemorrhage and died within a few hours. Among the pioneers of Omaha who died last year Colonel Champion S. Chase was one of the best known. He came to Omaha in 1866 and was the first attorney general of the stace. He served seven years as mayor of Omaha and held many complimentary positions in connection with various secret orders. He was appointed collector of the port at Omaha by President Mc-Kinley and died soon after he assumed the duties of that office. He was 78 years of age and his infirmities induced a fatal result from a fall which occurred some time before his death.

Charles Offutt, who was considered one of the ablest lawyers at the Douglas county bar, died November 3, after an illness which had afflicted him for over a year. He was buried at Forest Lawn.

Among the later deaths of the year was that of E. R. Dufrene, a pioneer of Omaha, who had for many years been one of its leading bankers. He died Desember 9 of a combination of diseases, and his remains are now interred in his former home in

Detroit. The death of Dennis W. Lane December removed a figure which had always been prominent in local political circles. Dennis Lane was an old-timer whom nearly every one knew. He was only 46 years of age

M. G. Edwards also died in December. He was one of the old-time printers of

Just before the end of the year Thomas J. Ormsby, one of the best known police Omaha, died of pneumonia. officers in as patrolman, detective and sergeant most of the time during the last twelve years. and was out of employment during the last months of his life. He was a member of the local lodge of Elks, which took charge of

Exhibits for Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Dec. 21 .- The lord mayor of Glasgow has charged three commissioners, Messrs. Crawford, Simons and Mason, to visit the United States and to lay before President McKinley and his cabinet particulars regarding the Glasgow exhibition to be held in 1901, in order to insure adequate American representation. The commisioners will sail for New York on January 1, on board the American line steamer St. Louis.

Nebraska May Have a High Grade Compulsory Attendance Law.

REPRESENTATIVE MYERS WORKING IT UP

Will Provide the State with the Most Modern of Measures to Keep Its Intelligence Up to Its Present Standard.

If a new school law which Representative Hugh Myers of this city is preparing for introduction during the coming session of the legislature, goes on the statute books compulsory education will be a feature of the school system of Nebraska. The parent who neglects to send his children to school will be liable to punishment and there will be at least one officer in every school district who will be vested with the necessary authority to enforce the measure. There is already a so-called compulsory

education law in this state, but it has never

fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended. As originally introduced this measure contemplated attendance in the public schools alone and this feature induced s vigorous opposition from the Lutheran and Catholic influences, which contended that while the principle was all right they ought to be allowed the privilege of sending their children to their own schools if they desired. The opposition culminated in the practical defeat of the bill and the law which was finally passed was merely a sop to the demand for compulsory education and failed entirely to effect the purpose for which it was intended. It required the affidavits of two witnesses that the child was not an attendant in the schools and as the parent and teacher were practically the only persons who could testify posltively on this point it was impossible to enforce the law against the wish of the parent. Some effort has been made to carry out its provisions in Lincoln, where recalcitrant parents were confronted with the threat that their children would be sent to the reform school unless they went to school, but aside from this the law has been almost an absolute dead letter.

What the New Law Contemplates. The new law is expected to meet the obections that have been made against previous similar measures and effectually in sure the education of all children of school age. While the full text of the bill has not been completed its general features are de cided on and Mr. Myers expects to have it ready to take with him when he goes to Lincoln at the beginning of the new year. To a large extent it will follow the outlines of the law that is now in force in Ohio, but the details will be modified to incude such regulations as have operated with success in other states.

Briefly stated, the bill will provide that all children in metropolitan cities between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall attend school twenty weeks in each school year. Of these at least ten must be consecutive, beginning at some designated time, probably the date of the opening of the fall term of school. In districts where six months of school is held each child must attend fourteen weeks, and in those which have only three months' school an attendance of only ten weeks is required. It is also provided that the same regulations shall apply to all children between the ages of 14 and 16 years who cannot read and write The objection that killed the previous attempt at this sort of legislation is met by making the bill allow the parents to send their children either to public, private or parochial schools the only restriction being that it must be a school in which the Eng-

lish language is taught. The bill will also probably include a section prohibiting the employment of children who come under the provision of the law. Another, and a somewhat novel featur

of the proposed law, refers to children who are incorrigible, vicious or immoral. is proposed that instead of sending these juvenile misfits to the reform school the Board of Education of a metropolitan city shall be empowered to establish a truant school, where this class of pupils shall be taught. It is believed that this provision judiciously carried out can be made to save many boys and girls from the reform school and provide them with a means of education that will be at once compulsory and refin ing.

Bogy Man for the Boy.

It is provided that truant officers shall be appointed in each school district to enforce the provisions of the law. In city district the Board of Education is authorized to appoint one or more of these officials and i village and township districts a constable may be authorized to serve in that capacity. In every case his compensation is to be fixed by the board. The truant officer is vested with police powers and with authority to enter workshops, factories and all other places for purposes of investigation It is also his duty to institute proceedings against all parents or guardians who refuse to comply with the law. When a case is discovered in which a child who is susceptible to the operation of the bill is kept away from school the truant officer is em powered to give the parent or guardian five days' notice in which to comply with the law. At the expiration of that period and in case of continued refusal it is his duty to file a complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction and upon conviction the penalty is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. The court may also, in its discretion, require the delinquent parent to give a bond in the sum of \$100 to send the

child to school within five days. Other sections provide that in cases in which it appears on investigation that a child is unable to attend school because is absolutely required to work at home in order to support itself or others who are entitled to its services the matter shall be brought to the attention of the authorities who have charge of the poor and that ever effort shall be made to afford sufficient relie to enable the child to attend school at least during the period which is made compulsory A persistent violation of the law after one conviction has occurred is punishable by ine and imprisonment for from ten to thirty days. The principals and teachers of all schools, public, private and parochial, are required to report at stated periods to the secretary of the Board of Education the name, age and residence of each pupil in attendance, together with such other facts as may aid in the enforcement of the law. The fact that a pupil is not registered as an attendant at any school will be ac cepted as sufficient evidence that it is not pupil and the parent is left no loopholthrough which to evade the law.

Will Ask Teachers' Advice. Before the bill is fully completed Mr. Myers will advise with the more prominent educators of the state with a view to making it meet the views of the educational interests. It is practically settled that the measure will receive the support of the Nebraska State Teachers' association, which has already decided to send representatives to Lincoln to ask for the passage of a compulsory education law and also for a more satisfactory High school bill which will give every pupil in the state the advantage of free instruction at some High school.

Superintendent Pearse of the Omaha schools says that in his opinion an adequate and effective compulsory education law is much needed in this state. He considers the Ohio law very good in most respects, but suggests that some of its features can be materially improved upon. He endorses the ides of a truant school, which he believes !

schools and the pupils. In a city like Omaha there are probably from fifty to 100 children who cannot be controlled by the usual methods nor by the average teacher. By placing these in a school by themselves

they could be taught with much better success and such a school could be provided with teachers who had marked apitude for this peculiar sort of work. The result would be that the incorrigible pupils would receive much better instruction, and the teachers in other schools would be relieved of pupils who were a constant source of care

Superintendent Pearse contends, however, that to make a compulsory education law really effective in a metropolitan city it will be necessary to give the Board of Education authority to establish still another special school. This would be some what on the principle of an industrial institution where children who are homeless or whose parents were absolutely unable to control them could be given at once a school and a home. With children of this description the purposes of the law would be only partially served if they were turned loose on the streets in the intervals between their school attendance, but in the institution he contemplates they could be fed and lodged and by a proper division of work and play, could be developed into good citizens

BALANCE SHEET OF COUNTY Clerk Haverly's Books Show that a Large Amount of Business Has

Been Transacted. A comparison of the accounts of the county clerk for the eleven months of 1898 with those for the full year of 1897 makes showing at first glance considerably in favor of the former year in the matter of disbursements, but when it is taken into consideration that there has been something over \$200,000 paid out of the judgment refunding fund during the last year and also an item of over \$100,000 expended for the Transmississippi Exposition in one way or another the difference is largely explained. The levy for the last year was smaller than for 1897 by about \$25,000, although the drains on the county were \$260,000 greater. Following were the levies for the two fiscal years compared with the assessed valuation and the amount of the bonds outstanding:

Fiscal year, 1897-1898. 1893-1899.
Assessed valuation \$21,070,973 92 \$21,093,552 41 Levies 325,855 06 975,000 00 The collections for the two calendar years, segregated into the several funds, were much larger in 1898 than 1897, and were greatly augmented, too, by the sale of bonds. The total collections amounted to: Full year, 11 months

Fund. 1897. Jeneral \$179.449 66 load 41,516 86 Bridge 15,938 75 Jinking 32,694 03 Soldiers' relief 5,697 47 County judgments 6,387 10 Sinking Soldiers' relief...... County judgments.... 190,219 50 104,600 00 Grand total, 11 months, 1898....\$614,659 42 For the same periods of time the disbursements were: Full year, 11 months, to 1897. Dec. 1, 1898.

leneral— District court\$ 60,259 40 Poor farm 20,484 13 Court house 44,568 82 Jail 15,830 36 Total\$188,675 34 Bridge 26, 977 46
Soldlers' relief 25, 368 13
Sinking 4, 038 27 Sinking 23,436 53
County judgments 49,699 13
Road improvement 28 00
Transmiss, Expo Grand total\$318,222 96

xpended for roads and bridges and in other directions; how much it required to maintain the county poor farm, jail, court house, court cost for jurors, witnesses, etc.

poor of the county, and what the district The following table shows the balances

remaining in			Decemb
Fund. General Road Bridge Road improve County judgm Exposition Co. judgment Soldiers' relie	ment	33,296,47 19,839,19 34,218,60 25,006,15 73,935,16	Dec. 1 1898. \$118,076. 12,176. 26,129. 58,038. 6,110. 35,192. 880. 472. 3,969.

\$328 614 32 \$261 068 61 A table of the total available resources for the two fiscal years is presented in the following. These include the levies (85 per

ent) and some other iter	ne They	wore not
		MELE HOF
onsidered actual resour	ces:	
	Fiscal	Fiscal
	Year	Year
Fund.	(1897-98).	(1898-99).
eneral	273,946.53	\$234,101.41
toad baos	53,356.82	30,905.77
Bridge	37,918.16	47,705.98
inking	50,936.93	56,998.40
oldiers' relief	8,978.55	5,817.67
toad improvement	25,034.15	20,713.91
ounty judgment	73,966.16	34,901.06
o. judgment, funding		
ransmiss. Exposition	106,850.00	********

Total\$\$21,205.00 \$431,144.20 The theory followed by Mr. Haverly is that a resource does not become actual until it is in such a shape that warrants can be drawn against it and collections must first he made before warrants can be drawn against any fund

The uncollected resources remaining at the end of the eleven months are shown in the following table, which also gives the allotment made of the levy to the different

Roosevelt Takes the Oath.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Governor-elect consevelt took the oath of office at 12:10

Weak Men

Medical

Who are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.

A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of hien." The proprietors as nounce that they will send it on trial-remedies and appliance—without advance payment—to any houest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing! This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly, and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excesses, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers, and restores weak and undeveloped portions of body to natural dimensions and functions.

Any man writing in earnest will Any man writing in carpest will receive description and references in a plain scaled envelope. Profes-sional confidence. Ko C.O.D. de-

Frie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

*

can be made a source of benefit to both the WORK OF COMMERCIAL CLUB

Year of Busy Days for the Secretary and Executive Committee.

MATERIAL PROSPERITY IS GREAT

New Members Added and Debt Discharged, While the Interests of Omnha Are Stendily Pushed Forward.

Thousands of business men from every part of the United States have had an opportunity during the year to visit the Omaha Commercial club and participate in the courtesies that it has extended. During the same period the organization has prospered in an exceptional degree, and it begins a new year with augmented possibilities of usefulness. Its membership has been increased by 100, and although it began the year with a debt of \$2,234, it now has funds sufficient to meet all its obligations. In addition to this several hundred dollars were expended early in the year to improve its quarters in anticipation of the exposition. The rooms have been well maintained, all the current magazines and other popular literature have been kept on file and durng the summer a bureau of public comfort was maintained which was of invaluaable service to exposition visitors.

Early in the preceding year the club began campaign for conventions to be held during the exposition and with some outside assistance it succeeded in booking about 125 different organizations. Many obligations were assumed in order to secure these meetings, but these were all carried out without a single complaint. The bulk of the conventions were held during June, July and August, when exposition attendance was otherwise comparatively limited, and they added much to the life and inspiration

of the enterprise.

It has been the custom of the club to secure special rates and bring the country merchants to the city each spring and fall to visit the jobbing market, and this was done with marked success last spring. The exposition rates which prevailed in the fall made a repetition of the enterprise unnecessary. A number of banquets have been given in recognition of special occasions, the most notable of which was that which was given to the officials of the Port Arthur Route in honor of their visit to Omaha on the occasion of the opening of the route from this city to tidewater. President Stilwell reciprocated the compliment by extending the hospitality of his line to club members for a trip to Port Arthur and return, including an excursion on the Gulf. The club was instrumental in locating

four new enterprises during the year and extensive correspondence has been conducted that may result in further benefits. Another important branch of work has been the campaign for improved freight rates, which has brought about a number of material concessions. At the same time the local shippers have been protected from unfavorable changes and the general results have been very satisfactory.

The fast mail service from the east has have been very satisfactory. been taken up with our congressmen, and

vigorous protests against delay in Chicago

have undoubtedly had something to do with securing the present improved service. Better passenger service has also been secured in several directions. A marked improvement has been effected in this respect particularly on the Omaha & St. Louis, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad. The latter has put on a new train between Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis, which also makes a good train to bring in the country trade. The club has also given much attention to Bones, the famous London bringing new roads to Omaha. Officials have been seen repeatedly and data fur- Stripes, "Gun Club" Checks,

Illinois Central and other interests t In addition to these matters the club has done a vast amount of work in a quiet way which bears more or less on the future of the city. It has expended much time and effort in the direction of new factories and some important results are enticipated at an early date. Complete data has been secured in connection with the beet sugar, starch and flour industries and there is an encouraging prospect that plants will soon

of these efforts has been to assist ma

terially in drawing the attention of the

be established. Farragut Rendy for Delivery. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 .- The torped boat destroyer Farragut will be formally turned over to the government today or Mon day. The trial board, which had to pass of its construction, as well as its speed, has completed its inspection and is thoroughly

Mint Makes a Record. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The coinage of the San Francisco mint for December is the largest ever recorded for a single month, amounting to \$10,062,000.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. \$15-\$18-\$20 Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and recon-structing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and

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